Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. Philadelphia, December 2, 1837. Whole No. 853.

THE BRIDE'S REMEMBRANCE OF HOME.

BY AN ITALIAN LADY IN NEW YORK.

They brought me to another land,
Across the ocean wide,
To dwell with strangers and to be
A young and happy bride.
They called me beautiful and fair,
But yet I knew mine eye
Hath lost the brightness that it had
Beneath my own dear sky.

They wreath'd, too, in my shining,
The jewel of their race;
I could but weep to see how ill
They suited with my face.
Alas! upon my altered brow
Their garlands flash in vain;
My cheek is now too pale to take
The tint of joy again.

I tread the fairy halls at night,
And all have charms for me;
I meet with thrilling looks, that make
Me dream of home and thee!
How beautiful are all things here!
How wonderful and bright!
The very stars appear to shed
A softer, newer light.

But yet I feel that I would give
Them all for one sweet flower,
Pluck'd from the valley where my feet
First played in childhood's hour;
Where I beheld the river flow
So gently by the shore;
And saw the moonlight stream upon—
What I shall see no more!

Yet sometimes in my dreams I view
Remember'd ones, not lone nor dark;
And sometimes I am on the sea,
Within my own lov'd bark,
And softly then we float along,
Beneath the twilight star—
Once more I see the sky I love
And my dear home afar.

Once more I twine around my brow
The little flowers so pale;
Once more I think my mother's voice
Comes sighing on the gale;
And then there is a wild sweet joy
That thrills me in my dreamy sleep,
Flinging its radiance through my heart;
Like sunset's golden beams.

LIONEL WAKEFIELD.

Lionel in the course of his adventures, observed ball in Manchester square, a young lady of ding beauty to whom he attached himself. She the daughter of Mr. Pritchard, a gentleman had recently retired from business upon a fortune. Among her many admirers Col. alith, was supposed to be the most favorably ived. When the lady was handed to supper Mr. Wakefield, the colonel took offence, and a longe for a duel was the consequence. When parties however, appeared on the ground for settlement of this affair of honour, they were arrested, and bound over to keep the peace. afterwards visits the family of the lady, and ince more favourably received, though he then inclined to think her fortune, was more than ded by her gross vulgarity.

Disastrous consequence of a disappointment in love.

the next occasion of my going into company, first object which met my eyes was Colonel ith and Miss Pritchard in close flirtation. I ived an internal impreeation upon the lively mandrake, and began to quake, lest the slan- which I had uttered concerning my rival and ary should transpire, and cause the renewal ir hostile relations.

alself myself of the first moment when my was disengaged from her admirer, to make by her, anxious to ascertain in the first place ther she had compromised my personal safety; secondly, should that not be the case, what ld be her motive for holding any farther terms a man, against whom she had expressed so lively indignation. The smiles with which greeted my approach afforded me some comfort hope with respect to my most important appre- sion, for I exceedingly deprecated having to e a second time to the friendly services of Malley. I asked her, therefore in a care- tone, whether she had been taxing Colonel Me- h with the civil and respectful speeches which had made concerning her. She replied that she not, and inquired whether I thought she ought ibide to them in any way? Of course I strongly mended silent contempt, as such a question only produce a denial, and tend to confirm insolence, inasmuch as it would lead him to that she attached importance to what he said her.

his reasoning, which, she said, was in unison her own feelings, decided my fair friend, who ssed herself for continuing to receive the base of Colonel Meredith, on the ground that if let him, under existing circumstances, it might attributed to an espousal of my cause, and ex- both her and myself to the tongues of ill-na- gossips. I was delighted with this explana- and eloquently *lauded* my gratitude,—a mode pression, by the way, which is at the least as intelligible among young ladies and gentle- and does not commit them half so much as,

had subsequently reason to believe that Miss hard was playing a deeper game than I had have given her credit for. Colonel Meredith her an offer of marriage, and thus afforded opportunity of at once gratifying her feel- as a woman and a coquette. She refused him marks of surprise at his proposal, as she never an idea of him except as a dancing partner: aristocratic Guardsman could not conceal how ly he was mortified by this refusal, and the in which it was conveyed. But this was not the disappointment was attended with serious sequences for his creditors, who, it appeared, been a long time clamorous, and had only orne to give him this chance of retrieving his nes and satisfying their claims, now laid upon, and consigned him to captivity more ous than the fair Eliza's chains.

hen I heard of this disastrous result to my speculations, I repented of the underhand in- I had taken him, and by way of atonement, mined to pay him a visit in his durance vile. request him to accept of my assistance in his ulties. With th[illegible]rove, the morning I had been advi[illegible], t. [illegible] King's Prison, where the gallant colonel was in- ed. On inquiring for his lodging, I was n to a comfortless garret, where, seated on a bottomed chair, at an old deal table, I beheld fallen exquisite. His stared with astonish- ent well he might, at seeing me, and gave me a which pretty plainly demanded my business. plied for my intrusion with more modesty pected than I should have shown him under ller circumstances, and said that I had taken liberty of waiting on him for my services, could be of use to him in any way. Here I stopped by a sense of the awkwardness of my duction, and embarrassed by the delicacy of situation into which I had brought myself.

ly,' answered Col. Meredith, 'I should be sorry suppose that any man could wish to insult an- in misfortune; yet I know not how to inter- your offer of assistance. You are the last in the world from whom I could expect a kind ce, as our acquaintance commenced and ended ntility. But even here, sir, let me tell you I will endure impertinence from no man.'

Colonel Meredith,' I replied, 'I must claim r indulgence. I do not presume to throw my upon your wanton[illegible] justice to you and to my llings me here; I have wronged you, and I to make reparation.' I then proceeded to ex- candidly my suspicions of his designs upon Pritchard, my own rivalship, and the unwor- means I had taken to injure him, and concluded offering to make amends in any way that he ould require, either by undeceiving the lady, becoming his advocate instead of his rival, as the least I could do, by placing at his dispo- (if it were within my means) a sufficient sum relieve him from the immediate difficulty into ch I had probably been the cause of betraying

Colonel Meredith listened to my communica- with surprise and attention; his hauteur and rosity was diffused over his handsome features and with a graceful frankness he grasped my hand, professing his admiration of what he was pleased to call the generosity of my conduct.

'I am rightly served,' said he, 'for my selfish design of making a poor girl's happiness subservient to the purpose of relieving me from difficulties, in which I had become involved by following the dictates of vanities. You have done me no injury, my dear Wakefield: for I believe I have often spoken of Miss Pritchard in the manner you represented me to have done. It is I, therefore, who owe reparation to you for the insolence which you experienced from me. I thank you sincerely for your most kind and handsome offer of assistance; but I will not abuse your generosity by accepting it, as you have probably means enough of spending your money. Besides, I assure you that my affairs are already in course of arrangement, and I hope to be very shortly liberated from my present situation. Nevertheless, believe me, I shall always remember with gratitude and pleasure your liberal conduct, as an instance that one frequently meets with friendly and generous actions from quarters, where one has the least claim or expectation.'

I warmly renewed my offers, and begged that he would avail himself of them, should his affairs not be so speedily or easily adjusted as he expected; and after mutual professions of good will, I took my leave, wishing to avoid appearing to take advantage of the relative circumstances in which we were placed, topunk myself upon his acquaintance. After having paid this visit, I found my conscience much more comfortable.

Lionel Wakefield becomes irretrievably committed.

The flirtation between the pretty heiress and myself, soon became a subject of gossip in the sub-fashionable circles. Some persons, whose inquisitiveness or emulation set them always on the watch to collect early intelligence, endeavored to extract information from myself, by hints, congratulations, and direct questions; all of which I evaded. In fact, the world, as is often the case, knew much more of the affair than the parties immediately interested: for various contradictory reports were circulated on the best authority,—namely, that it was a settled thing, the articles having been drawn, and the wedding paraphernalia ordered; nay, I even heard the name of the jeweller who was employed. Again, it was stated that the thing had been broken off; that the father had been repeatedly heard to declare he would never give his consent, that I was a beggar, a *scamp*, &c. &c.

Meanwhile I was in a state of great perplexity. I wished much to secure a prize, for which the competitors were daily increasing; but I feared, lest when drawn, it should come up a blank. In plain words, I could not exactly read the old gentleman's mind. That I was not the sort of a person he would have selected for a son-in-law, I could not doubt; but the point to be ascertained was, whether he would go the length of disinheriting his daughter, should she marry without his approbation. Upon weighing the matter well, I strongly inclined to think that there was but little hazard in the speculation. I was admitted and invited a constant visiter to the house; it was impossible that Mr. Pritchard could be blind to his daughter's preference, and if he wished to check it, nothing could be easier than to close his door against me—a proceeding which he was not likely to feel any squeamishness about carrying into effect. To these negative proofs I had only to oppose his occasional sarcasms against, and sovereign contempt for, poor gentlemen. But this appeared to be rather a habit engendered in a vulgar mind by the acquisition of wealth, than a studied insult to any particular person. I proposed, therefore, to avoid committing myself with the young lady by any decisive act; but to keep dangling on, in order that I might be ready to take advantage of the first decidedly favorable symptom in the paternal quarter, and should no such indication appear, eventually to make a formal declaration of my attachment to the daughter. If he should accept me, good; if not, there would be no harm done—I should have suffered nothing except the loss of time.

But it seemed to be my fate to form prudent plans of conduct only that they might be frustrated. One night, at a ball, after having danced with my fair enslaver for upwards of the hour, and suggested that we should seek a cooler apartment. Whether it was the mischievous little god, or my evil genius that guided us, I know not; but our steps were directed towards a small anti-room, which we found empty. This was the first time we had been alone together. Miss Pritchard looked extremely pretty and interesting: she was not in her usual gay spirits, talked her gently upon this occurrence: she sighed, but made no answer. I was so ill-judged as to squeeze her hand, she returned the pressure, and, not to be outdone in gallantry, clasped me in her arms. The consequence was, that we exchanged vows of eternal fidelity.

While we were thus occupied, two persons entered the room; but finding that we were engaged in such serious business, immediately withdrew. After this exposure, I felt myself absolutely bound in honor to proceed with the business. I signified my intention therefore to my Eliza of calling upon her father the following morning, to ask his consent. But she strongly dissuaded me from taking any such step, which, she said, would be utterly useless, as her father never would consent to such a marriage, whereas, if we married first, and made dutiful submission afterwards, he would, after a time, be sure to relent.

Utterly unprepared as I was for this bold proposition, I had not presence of mind, or tact enough to elude it. Miss Pritchard reiterated her conviction that her father's forgiveness would not be withheld long after we had taken the decisive step, but if we married in the face of his positive prohibition, she would not answer for the consequence. Finding me still hesitate, she burst into tears, and declared that I did not love her. This was an argument which it was impossible to resist. I endeavored to soothe her with the tenderest expressions, but finding that she would not be comforted by such common-place generalities, I was obliged to say that I would comply with her wishes. After I had repeated these words two or three times, the enamoured girl came to herself again.

It now only remained to arrange the mode of our elopement; for my Eliza being under age, it would be necessary to take a trip to Scotland. Our plan was soon settled. We were to meet at a ball the next night but one, thence we were to escape together in a hackney-coach, which was to convey us to a carriage and four which I was to have in readiness in an adjoining street. My bride elect was to be accompanied by her maid, in whom she could place perfect confidence, and we were to to take a circuitous route in order to baffle pursuit. To the young lady exclusively belonged the merit of contriving this plot, with which I had nothing to do, but to acquiesce in it.

An account of an elopement.

Although I had considerable misgivings that I was about to retrieve my character for prudence by this matrimonial measure, yet, as usual, I derived consolation from the philosophical ingredient in my temper, of viewing the changes and chances of life upon the bright side. To be sure, my prospects would have been gloomy enough, had they not been colored by hope; for my finances were sadly diminished, and calculating my expenses as a bachelor, the remnant of my property would barely suffice to carry on the war for a few months, with the increased charge which the married state would entail. Neither had I the satisfaction of being desperately in love; for Miss Pritchard was not the description of young lady who would have attracted my regards, had she not possessed advantages more substantial than personal or even mental charms. I was sensible of no more than that degree of complacency which any man susceptible of tender impressions must feel towards a girl, who is fond of him to distraction.

With these sentiments, I made preparations for the grand event. On the appointed evening, however, when I entered the place of rendezvous, my nerves began to flutter. Eliza had already arrived, and I found her dancing with her usual gaiety, as though she had no thoughts beyond the ball-room. It had been previously agreed between us that we should avoid each other until the appointed time, lest our mutual manner should involuntarily betray something mysterious. Still I could not help admiring and envying the self-possession of my mistress, who, when she recognised me, showed no emotion whatsoever, nodded and smiled merely as she would do to any of her numerous beaux, and then turned away to speak to her partner. A practised girl of the first fun could not have conducted herself with more ease, under the circumstances. Nay, so anxious was she to lull suspicion, that she suffered herself to be whirled about in a waltz for a good half hour, by a tall officer of the German Legion, with magnificent whiskers and moustaches, who was considered a prime exquisite in these parts. I could have been content had she spared herself this unnecessary fatigue and annoyance, especially as I happened to stand behind two elderly ladies who were making remarks upon her performance, not very palatable to my ears.

As soon as she was liberated from the arms of the tall officer, I went up to her, and whispered that it was nearly time to depart.

'I'm quite ready,' said she. 'I promised to dance the next quadrille with Major Grutzback; but if there isn't time, I can get off.'

I answered dryly, that if she wished to stay and keep her engagement with Major Grutzback, it was certainly *possible* that the carriage and four waiting at the end of the street might not attract observation, or endanger the safety of our escape.

'Oh, then,' said she, 'perhaps it would be better not to delay! what do you think?'

I was provoked at her simplicity or indifference, whichever it might have been, and had a sharp retort at the tip of my tongue; but recollecting that it was rather early to commence a matrimonial bickering, I held my tongue, and putting Eliza's arm within my own, hurried her away.

We attained the carriage without hinderance or check of any kind. There we found Miss Pritchard's confidential maid and my valet anxiously expecting us. The *boys* being, no doubt aware of the nature of the job upon which they were employed, drove with such good will, that they were very soon off the stones. Our destination was Liverpool; from whence we proposed to embark, if the weather was favorable, for Glasgow, where our object might be accomplished. Eliza exceedingly enjoyed this stratagem, which, she said, would be sure to deceive her papa who would take the direct northern road, and finding that we had not been at Gretna Green, would wait there, with the full expectation of catching us, when we arrived.

We reached Liverpool unmolested, and set sail by the next packet, bound to the shore of matrimonial freedom. The passage was a rough one, and my beloved, in paroxysms of sea-sickness groaned out a hundred times her unavailing regrets and repentance for having left the pleasures or London and her father's house; which she would never have done, had she known what she was destined to encounter. I heard these murmurs with insensibility, being myself under the influence of Neptune. These, however, were temporary ills. We landed at length in safety, and shortly after the fatal knot was tied.

The Honeymoon.

The first thing which we did after our marriage, was to set about writing to Mr. Pritchard, for the purpose of acquainting him with his daughter's change of situation, and soliciting his forgiveness. The composition of this epistle was the subject of anxious debate between my bride and myself. After several rough draughts, we succeeded in drawing up a letter, which we agreed was a masterpiece.

Mrs. Wakefield declared that it was impossible her father should not be melted by such beautiful language as I had employed; and I maintained that the letter owed half its efficacy to her judicious suggestions. That she might thoroughly appreciate the merit of my composition, I pointed out to her the graceful turns of expression, delicate allusions, and happy hits which it contained, for in a single, the eloquence with which I painted the uncontrollable influence of the passion of love, and the felicity with which I conveyed the compound idea of contrition and perfect bliss—an idea which might perhaps have been made paradoxical by an unskilful hand.

These observations my wife perfectly concurred, and we despatched the choice production, with the most sanguine anticipations of its success. We awaited the answer with an anxiety which almost suspended the pleasures of the honeymoon. For my own part, I could think and talk of nothing else.

That, alas! my eloquence proved unavailing, it was addressed to one who was insensible to the graces of composition. The reply that we received from Mr. Pritchard was full of coarse sarcasm and cruel mockery. He humbly thanked his daughter for paying him the compliment of announcing her marriage to him. That as to asking his forgiveness, she must excuse his joking; since when could she have thought it necessary to ask a father's pardon for having made her chosen husband free of course washed her hands of him as her parent. As she had married a gentleman who had great relations and friends, she would of course henceforth live among them, and see little of him, who was not fit company for such folks. In conclusion, he wished us all manner of happiness, and remained our obedient, humble servant to command.

The same post which brought me a letter from my mother-in-law, who, after describing as a dreadful spectacle, the rage of her husband, when he first heard of the elopement, and his irrevocable determination never to leave us one farthing of his money, proceeded gently to reproach her daughter with not having admitted her to her confidence. It was apparent that the letter had been written in great tribulation about us. She enclosed a twenty pound note, with an intimation that it was all she had left of her last quarter,' and promising further aid when she should have the means.

This was not a very cheering prospect, but it was too early in the day to begin to despond: so that, after having given vent to a little spleen and disappointment, we sat down to breakfast in mutual assurance that all would in time be well, as it was highly probable that 'the governor' meant only to indulge a little temporary anger, and pride of purse. Assuredly, we stood in need of drawing upon futurity for consolation, inasmuch as I found upon calculation, that after all my debts were discharged, I was master of a sum barely amounting to three hundred pounds.

Being as yet, of course, without any settled plan, we proposed to enjoy the present hour as well as we might. Before the regular period of the honeymoon had expired, we emerged from the romantic retirement whither we had withdrawn, in order to partake uninterruptedly of nuptial bliss, having found three weeks abundantly sufficient for that purpose, although at our first seclusion we had agreed that our lives should be devoted to each other.

'The world forgetting, by the world forgot.'

But my beloved, who had never before proved the realities of rural felicity, soon found the country become very dull, and I myself began to feel somewhat less independent of my fellow-creatures. With this happy similarity of taste, we were not long in coming to a decision, and accordingly we set forward on a tour to the Highlands.

After surveying the beauties of the Clyde, we proceeded to Edinburgh, where I encountered a former friend. This was a Scotchman, a barrister, and a person of considerable intelligence, a few years my senior, with whom I had formed a somewhat close acquaintance, while I was studying the law. The last year or two I had in a great measure lost sight of this gentleman (his name was Halliday;) for as he mixed but little in fashionable companies, we rarely met—and, to say the truth, I had rather shunned him, knowing that the habits of life which I had recently adopted were not such as he would hold in much respect. However, he recognised me with great cordiality, begged to be presented to my wife, insisted upon introducing us to his family, and doing the honors of the Scotch metropolis.

Halliday's friends were people of consideration in the modern Athens; they moved in a highly intellectual and literary circle, the conversation of which, my career of frivolous dissipation had not sufficiently debased my taste to disqualify me from enjoying. But my beloved Eliza, in whose education, the cultivation of the mind had been sadly neglected, and who had been taught to look down upon literature and its professors, voted the enlightened society a bore, and was urgent with me to proceed upon our travels.

As far as I was personally concerned, I could have been well pleased to make a long sojourn at Edinburgh, but the uneasiness which I experienced at anxious to withdraw her from such conversation, until I should have had leisure to furnish her mind sufficiently to enable her to make a decent appearance among persons of sense and information.

I had nothing, indeed, to complain of in the treatment which Eliza experienced from our new acquaintances. Unfortunately, she had proposed to astonish those Northern natives, by her beauty, London manners, and that saucy flippancy, which, alas! had passed in her line of life for wit. This insolence and impertinence was at first tolerated with good humored indulgence, but it soon failed in any effect whatsoever; and then my poor wife, being made sensible of her inferiority, was disconcerted and disgusted. I took my leave, therefore, of my Edinburgh friends; and having received from Halliday, letters of recommendation to some relatives and connexions of his in the country, we set forth to experiment their hospitality.

At the first house where we stopped, we were received with a welcome which I found peculiarly grateful. There was no ostentation nor exaggeration in it; but a kind cordiality—a reasoned warmth, which immediately convinced you that their hospitality was sincere. Mrs. Wakefield was better pleased with this family than she had been with the Edinburgh literati. They were lively people. The daughters had good humor and good sense, but they did not excel either in beauty or manners, consequently my wife feared neither rivalry nor contempt. Moreover, the house was adorned by the presence of some officers belonging to a cavalry detachment in the neighborhood. These gentlemen distinguished my wife with their special notice; by which they perhaps showed their good taste, but unquestionably they proved their discrimination, inasmuch as it belonged to her more than to any other of the party to appreciate the honor. For myself, I by no means admired the unceremonious familiarity of these gallants toward a newly-married lady; but on dropping a hint of this nature to my wife, she repelled the insinuation with scorn, wondering whore I could have lived, that I did not recognise such, as the manners of high life.'

Dreading to incur the imputation of jealousy which my better half seemed disposed to fix upon me, I carelessly acquiesced in this remark, and ventured only to add, that it might be as well to be guarded; not to give these young men too much encouragement, lest they should mistake the frankness of her manners for levity, and presume, which I assured her such gentry were not backward in doing, even where no countenance was afforded them, so exorbitant was their self-conceit and insolence. To this gentle admonition, my wife, who had heard it impatiently, answered with tartness, that she required no *lecture* upon her duty; that she had no idea of not being allowed to speak to anybody but her husband; that no married people now-a-days lived like Darby and Joan; that she was sure the officers were most fashionable and elegant men—one being Lord So-and-so's son, another having a very large fortune, &c. &c.

While she was running on in this manner, I felt all the husband rise within me, and only restrained myself from experiencing my marital authority should be to crush this spirit of rebellious independence in its first growth. I assumed, therefore, a grave aspect, and avoiding all angry expressions, uttered a dignified rebuke; and having signified my intention of immediately taking my departure, desired that she would make preparations accordingly. My gentle bride retorted in a pettish and truthful terms, and I took up the newspaper: whereupon her tone became still more reproachful, and she deviated into some epithets and phrases not quite becoming such delicate lips; but finding me still unmoved, she had recourse to hysterics.

When matters came to this pass, I rang for the chaise, and coolly walked out of the room; and, to show how unconcerned I was, went to play at billiards with one of the officers who had been the cause of annoyance. But I am ashamed to confess my subsequent agitation to have been such, that I ran my cue almost every stroke, and apologising to my antagonist for discontinuing the game under pretence that my hand trembled in consequence of the wine which I had imbibed the preceding evening. I retired into a shrubbery to meditate on the scene which I had had with my wife. I congratulated myself highly on the firmness that I had exhibited, and fortified my resolution to proceed on my journey the following day.

My first impression was sharp disappointment and vexation at my wife's behavior, which seemed to argue a very faulty character; but, upon second consideration, it appeared to me that allowances must be made for one, whose education had been left to a French chatterbox, in conjunction with nurse, language, and posture-masters; who had had no respectable models at home, and who had been puffed up with flattery and admiration from a boarding and an heiress. I decided therefore, that it would be inexpedient to pursue harsh measures, but rather, patiently to instruct her understanding and reclaim her [illegible] time, I proposed to abide by the decision which I had made in the present instance, lest my wife should suppose it possible that I could be trifled with. Such being my resolve, I returned to my wife's apartment. At my approach she turned away her face, which was inflamed with weeping. I doubted much whether it was consistent with my plan to make the first overture, as it were, by speaking, but after a long silence, interrupted only by the violent sobs of my wife, I thought perhaps that I might be carrying my rigor too far. An emotion of tenderness came over me: I drew the sofa upon which she lay, and spoke to her kindly. It was not until I had repeated my soothing expressions, that she made an answer. She then turned round, and sobbed out a profusion of passionate reproaches; which being met with conciliatory language on my part, gradually subsided into plaintive expostulation. The storm was ended: in great tribulation about us. She enclosed a twenty pound note, with an intimation that it was all she had left of her last quarter,' and promising further aid when she should have the means.

This was not a very cheering prospect, but it was too early in the day to begin to despond: so that, after having given vent to a little spleen and disappointment, we sat down to breakfast in mutual assurance that all would in time be well, as it was highly probable that 'the governor' meant only to indulge a little temporary anger, and pride of purse. Assuredly, we stood in need of drawing upon futurity for consolation, inasmuch as I found upon calculation, that after all my debts were discharged, I was master of a sum barely amounting to three hundred pounds.

Being as yet, of course, without any settled plan, we proposed to enjoy the present hour as well as we might. Before the regular period of the honeymoon had expired, we emerged from the romantic retirement whither we had withdrawn, in order to partake uninterruptedly of nuptial bliss, having found three weeks abundantly sufficient for that purpose, although at our first seclusion we had agreed that our lives should be devoted to each other.

'The world forgetting, by the world forgot.'

But my beloved, who had never before proved the realities of rural felicity, soon found the country become very dull, and I myself began to feel somewhat less independent of my fellow-creatures. With this happy similarity of taste, we were not long in coming to a decision, and accordingly we set forward on a tour to the Highlands.

After surveying the beauties of the Clyde, we proceeded to Edinburgh, where I encountered a former friend. This was a Scotchman, a barrister, and a person of considerable intelligence, a few years my senior, with whom I had formed a somewhat close acquaintance, while I was studying the law. The last year or two I had in a great measure lost sight of this gentleman (his name was Halliday;) for as he mixed but little in fashionable companies, we rarely met—and, to say the truth, I had rather shunned him, knowing that the habits of life which I had recently adopted were not such as he would hold in much respect. However, he recognised me with great cordiality, begged to be presented to my wife, insisted upon introducing us to his family, and doing the honors of the Scotch metropolis.

Halliday's friends were people of consideration in the modern Athens; they moved in a highly intellectual and literary circle, the conversation of which, my career of frivolous dissipation had not sufficiently debased my taste to disqualify me from enjoying. But my beloved Eliza, in whose education, the cultivation of the mind had been sadly neglected, and who had been taught to look down upon literature and its professors, voted the enlightened society a bore, and was urgent with me to proceed upon our travels.

As far as I was personally concerned, I could have been well pleased to make a long sojourn at Edinburgh, but the uneasiness which I experienced at anxious to withdraw her from such conversation, until I should have had leisure to furnish her mind sufficiently to enable her to make a decent appearance among persons of sense and information.

I had nothing, indeed, to complain of in the treatment which Eliza experienced from our new acquaintances. Unfortunately, she had proposed to astonish those Northern natives, by her beauty, London manners, and that saucy flippancy, which, alas! had passed in her line of life for wit. This insolence and impertinence was at first tolerated with good humored indulgence, but it soon failed in any effect whatsoever; and then my poor wife, being made sensible of her inferiority, was disconcerted and disgusted. I took my leave, therefore, of my Edinburgh friends; and having received from Halliday, letters of recommendation to some relatives and connexions of his in the country, we set forth to experiment their hospitality.

At the first house where we stopped, we were

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LIFE OF MAN.

FROM THE GREEK.

Life is but a shadow,
It like an arrow flies,
E'en like the winged arrow,
Onward till man dies.

Had I then the wing,
Of the gentle dove,
I'd then forever sing,
In mansions high above. W. A.

BRIDGET PLANTAGENET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SOLITARY HOURS."

The life and death of Bridget Plantagenet, fourth daughter of Edward the Fourth and his queen Elizabeth Woodville, affords a beautiful picture of repose and innocence, in the midst of those troublous and 'disjointed' times when, if the world were not more generally corrupt and sinful than it is in our own days it was less enlightened and civilized; and the fierce and ruthless passions of ambition, hatred, and revenge more openly outraged the holiest ties, and set at nought the barrier of the laws, sowing anarchy and dissension; especially among the heterogeneous branches of the royal family, and the turbulent nobles still partially submitting to the ascendancy of the stat of York. The most zealous adherents of that unhappy family rather contributed to subvert than to establish its power, by exposing the jarring interests of its several branches, with the same fierce spirit and blood-thirsty animosity which had so long exasperated the wars of the white rose and the red.

Dearly bought was Elizabeth Woodville's ill-starred elevation! And many were the sadly retrospective glances she cast from her fearful exiting

Scientific Selections.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

From the American Journal of the Medical Society, for November—published by Carey, Lea and Blanchard, Philadelphia, at $5 a year.

Convulsionists of Saint Medard.—The horrors which the famous convulsionists of Paris and other parts of France underwent, not only voluntarily but at their most earnest prayer and solicitation, has been often alluded to in connexion with animal magnetism, and as these events very strikingly illustrate the effects of enthusiasm in rendering its victims insensible to external agents, we extract the following narrative of them from Hillenger's *Curiosities of Medical Experience*.

This work of miracles, as it was called, was first performed by a priest of the name of Paris, in 1734, and, strange to say, the absurdities continued for upwards of twelve years. Paris having died, this title to the colour of sanctity (at least according to the conviction of the Jansenists, who had opposed with no little violence the famous bull *Unigenitus*) the Appellants, in such they thought proper to denominate their sect, appealed to the power of their beads to compound to operate miracles in support of their common cause. The appellants were absurdly persecuted, therefore miracles became most necessary so easy to obtain. Having succeeded in finding credulous dupes, the next step was to work their credulity into a morbid state of enthusiasm. They therefore summoned all the sick, lame, and halt, of their sectarians to repair to the tomb of St. Paris for radical relief.—Crowds were soon collected round the blessed saint's grave. It now only remains to suppose that animal magnetism was resorted to in their extraordinary operations, or rather religious ceremonies. Had not the means thus employed for the purpose been recorded and authenticated by the most irrefragable authorities, the scepticism might long pause before he would yield them credence.

"The patient (a female) was sire shed on the ground, and the stouter men that could be found were directed to trample with all their might and force upon her body; kicking the chest and stomach, and attempting to tread down the ribs with their heels. So violent were these exertions, that it is related a hunchbacked girl was thus kicked and trampled into a goodly shape.

"The most strenuous exercise was what they call the *plank*, and consisted in laying a deal board on the patient while extended upon the back, and then getting as many athletic men as could stand upon it, to press the body down; and in this endeavour they seldom observed any small remorse, but lounged a while upon it, and then, I leave to the reader to decide.

"The most strenuous exercise was what they call the *pebble*, a diminutive name they were pleased to give to a paving-stone weighing two and twenty pounds, which was discharged by the convulsionist upon the patient's stomach and bosom, from as great a height as he could well raise the weighty ball. This terrific blow was frequently inflicted upwards of a hundred times, and with such violence as that the house and the furniture of the room, vibrated under the concussion, while the astonished by-standers were terrified by the hollow sound re-echoed by the enthusiast at every blow.

"Carre de Montgeron affirms that the *pebble* was not found sufficiently powerful, and the operator was obliged in one case to procure an iron fire dog, (*chenet,*) weighing about thirty pounds which was discharged as violently as possible on the pit of the patient's stomach at least a hundred times. This instrument having for the sake of variety been hurled against a wall, brought part of it down at the twenty-fifth blow. The operator further states, that he had commenced, according to the usual practice, by inflicting moderate blows, until he was induced by her importunities to redouble his exertions, but all to no purpose; his strength was unavailing, and he was obliged to employ a more athletic surgeon, who fell to work with such energy that he shook the whole house. The Convulsionist, he was pleased to say, was not alone guilty of blows as the last received from her first doctor to be included in the calculation of the dose, but insisted upon having her whole hundred as prescribed. It further appears, that at each stroke, the delighted sufferer exclaimed exultingly in Greek, "Oh, how fine!" "Oh, how it does me good!" "Oh, dear brother, let us have it again!" For be it known, these operators were called by the affectionate name of brothers, whose claims to fraternal affection were in the ratio of the weight of their kindness towards the sisterhood.

"One of these young ladies, who was not easily satisfied, wanted to try her own skull, and jumped with impunity into the fire in an apple which designated her as a native of that salamander. The names that these amiable devotees gave to each other were somewhat curious. They all strove to imitate the wincing and wriggling of spoiled children, or petted lambs: one was called *Tendre-Amie*, another *L'Agneau*, a third *La Mistle*, and they used to beg and cry for barley sugar and cakes; barley-sugar stands a stock big enough to fall an ox, and cakes moment parings-stones. The enormous sums musicians were said to have received for these and their religious ceremonies were so debased by obscenities, that the police was obliged to interfere, and forbid these detestable practices; hence it was affirmed the following somewhat inferior scene was engendered over the obsequies of

De par le Roi, defense a Dieu,
De faire miracles en ce lieu.

"These inventions, for such they must be considered, were not impostors. They had been worked to the agitated state by the frantic power of superstition, and implicit reliance was placed in their assertions; for, as Pascal said, "we must believe much, who are ready to have blood thrown in our veins, to believe that animal vessels no longer exist." Whether that animal vessels no longer exist, I leave to the reader to decide.

"The most strenuous exercise was what they call the *plank*, and consisted in laying a deal board on the patient while extended upon the back, and then getting as many athletic men as could stand upon it, to press the body down; and in this endeavour they seldom observed any small remorse, but lounged a while upon it, and then

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, December 2, 1837.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The several articles of poetry, with the signatures, "Iris," "C." Orisbane, will receive speedy attention.

"Reflections on an Evening's Walk," is under consideration.

The criticism on "The Universal Prayer," by Pope, we do not regard as well sustained.—The charges now urged against it, are not new, they were preferred to the author himself, and by him refuted. It were easy to point out some errors in this article, were it necessary.

The communication on Cheerfulness, by a lady, will have a due disposal.

Mr. William B. Pierce, will soon proceed on a collection tour through Pennsylvania.

Mr. Edwin S. Whitfield is now travelling through Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. We would respectfully ask the attention of subscribers and others who may be in arrears, to this notice.

NORRISTOWN AND VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Among the many attempts to foist upon a suffering community a spurious currency, that of the Norristown and Valley Rail Road Company stands conspicuous for audacity.

That Company has issued some very handsomely engraved notes, *"payable three years after date, convertible into stock at par in sums not less than* ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS" in very fine writing. From their general resemblance to Loan Company certificates, persons who do not closely examine the notes they receive, are liable to be imposed upon. These notes are not redeemed at the Company's office, even if "one hundred dollars" worth of them are presented.—" *But they are convertible into Valley Rail Road Stock at par!!!*

Wherever a denomination of notes become worthless they appear to be collected for the purpose of transmitting to printers by mail to a distance, as a decision that cannot be appealed from.—We have noticed repeatedly that we do not receive the Notes of Michigan and Mississippi Banks, or those of the Lumbermen's Bank at Warren, Pa.—These notes are 25 to 50 per cent discount and are returned by mail when received, at the risk of the person who remits them.

The notes of the *Manual Labour Bank* are no longer received for Subscription, &c. We are not responsible for money remitted by subscribers from a distance when the postage of letters is unpaid. Many letters, postage unpaid, are left in the post office.

Agents will please *always* write their name on the outside of their letters, to insure their being taken from the post office.

Messrs. Fairbanks & Judson, of Philadelphia, have invented a machinery by which the concussion of rail-road cars may be prevented; and the cars be made to pass from one track to another without the use of switches.

On Saturday last, John Curtis, a respectable citizen of the Northern Liberties, in attempting to cut a piece of wax, which was placed on his knee, divided the femoral artery. He died before surgical assistance could be obtained.

Several dwelling houses have lately been entered after night, and robbed of valuable articles.

On Monday morning last, a middle aged woman was found lying dead in a shed, in the vicinity of some new buildings, in Swanson, near Almond street. When discovered she was cold and stiff, having apparently been dead for some time. The verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury, was *death by freezing.*

On Tuesday evening last, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of a man, apparently about thirty-five years of age, who was found in the Delaware. About 7 o'clock in the evening, a person passing near Race street wharf, heard a splash in the water, an alarm being given, after the lapse of some time, the body of a man was discovered. Verdict of the jury was, death by accidental drowning.

A coloured woman, known by the name of Margaret Brooks, and about thirty years of age, was arrested on Monday last, in the vicinity of Germantown. She was carried before Judge Randall, as a fugitive slave. It was alleged on the examination that she left her master in Baltimore, eight years since, and five years after, with some others, was committed to the Lancaster jail, whence by some means she escaped. Within a few years she married, and now is the mother of two children, the youngest of whom is two months old.

It is reported that counterfeit bills of the Penn Township Bank, of the denomination of $10, made payable to S. S. Jones, date July 20, 1837, are in circulation. Their appearance is lighter and coarser than the original.

The Circus still continues to maintain its reputation, and the performances have lost none of their attraction.

Mr. Donnelly, a classical, and experienced teacher, of this city has placed before us a new mode of teaching English grammar. The arrangement and classification combines correctness with great simplicity. The whole grammar is before the student at one view, by which he is enabled immediately to perceive the principles on which the language is constructed. On the cover of the book, the rules are so arranged, as to form a pleasing game, by which very youthful persons may be allured to this repulsive study. The different parts are accurately numbered, so that the attention of the learner, may with ease be directed to the various definitions, rules or notes, without the labor of turning over many pages.

Flour during the two last weeks has been brought to New York, by the canals in large quantities, it is said, at the rate of ten thousand barrels per day. The anticipated closing of the navigation by ice, has prompted vigorous exertions, to get it down while the mild weather shall continue.

The different benefits recently given at the National and Bowery Theatres, New York, for Samuel Woodworth, the poet, have produced three thousand dollars.

Some of the New York papers contain a caution against twenty dollar bills, on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Philadelphia; letter E, the date Nov. 29, 1834. The paper is red, and the engraving badly executed.

Gen. Cass, minister of the United States, at the French Court, not finding sufficient to occupy him in diplomatic duties, has removed with his family to Egypt. The London Chronicle remarks, "the journey of his excellency, we learn, is wholly one of pleasure."

The Village Record observes, that the Norristown and Valley Rail Road Co. notes are entirely destitute of credit, the bills are to be paid for in rail road stock, and not in money. This looks very much like a deliberate fraud.

The entire tribe of Chickasaw Indians, left Tuscumbia, Ala. previous to the 10th ult. under the charge of Col. Upsham, the agent, and had arrived at Memphis, where it was intended they should embark in steam boats for their place of destination. The territory allotted them, is bounded on the south by the Red river, and on the east by Missouri, it was selected about twelve months since by a delegation of the Chickasaw chiefs. It was purchased from the

The American revolution has been frequently cited, as holding forth an inducement to similar efforts on the part of the adjacent British provinces. The persons who originally emigrated from England to the colonies, which now form the United States, were deeply imbued with the love of liberty, and were actually free before the revolution. They were for the most part men of intelligence, who finding in Europe, no relief from the intolerance of bigotry on the one side, and the arbitrary measures of the government on the other, determined to seek in a happier clime a refuge from oppression. There was among them a common bond of action, a principle of union, and a holy fervor, which is not to be found among the people of Canada. No revolution can possibly be effected, unless it be steadfastly conducted by men of education, character and influence. South America furnishes a strong illustration of this truth.

The New Era a well conducted paper in New York, is laying aside its former neutrality and espousing the cause of the present administration, avows a determination to avoid that vileness of abuse, and meanness of vulgarity, which so frequently enter into political discussions. It would be a matter of fabrication to every lover of his country, were this debasing practice forever banished from the press. Men of great abilities and commanding talents, are the common property of the country, and without reference to the parties which may claim them, their fame is identified with the glory of the nation.

The vituperation and scandal that in former years marred the purity of the elective franchise, have at the present period been renewed with great virulence. Not only have the systems of policy defended by the different parties been made the subjects of discussion, but the speculative opinions of candidates for office, are arraigned at the bar of public sentiment. Private reputation and invaluable services rendered in the social relations of life, have proved insufficient to limit the rage of party malevolence.—Many there are, who in the defence of principles by them believed just, have been made to drink deeply from the poisoned chalice of personal defamation. We have never been disposed to discover the benefit of instituting a rigid inquisition into all the private affairs of a candidate for office, nor can we perceive what the public have to do with the minutiæ of his domestic economy. The generous and the noble nature from the humiliating contest, and leave the field to more impudent and less refined competitors.

In Missouri, and some other of the Western states, the orders of the general government for raising troops, have been directed to militia officers, without the intervention of the governors of the respective states. A short time since, Col. Chas. H. Nelson arrived at Milledgeville, Geo. with a brigade from the Cherokee country, which had been raised at the request of Gov. Call of Florida. The legislature, however, saw proper to arrest his march, and appointed a committe to ascertain by what authority, the U. S. Government were thus endeavoring to violate the state sovereignty. A resolution, however, was afterwards introduced into the house, authorizing the Governor to advance $15,000, to defray their expenses until they join the forces of the United States.

In this city, the same mode of proceeding has been pursued, and the first thing that meets the public view, is the order of a militia Colonel, giving commissions to captains and other officers of volunteer companies, who having entered the United States service, were about to embark for Florida. Although the appointment of officers might in the manner of its execution, be within the letter of the law, yet the officers themselves are not precisely the kind of men, contemplated by the constitution and laws of the State. Many of them are not citizens of this commonwealth. As a precedent, we think this movement is dangerous, and the law under which it is justified, differs from all former usages, and is nothing else than an invasion of rights expressly reserved by the states, not to speak of the absurdity of filling original vacancies in a body which had no prior existence.

There is not, and cannot be any, emergency which will justify a mob in taking the law into their own hands, and fulminating vengeance against men, who on neutral ground, promulgate and defend their own opinions.

The state of Illinois has sustained a great and irreparable injury, the majesty and strength of the law has been despised, human blood has been shed, and a popular despotism established on the ruins of her free constitution. The event to which we allude is pregnant in its effects, as a precedent whose force is directed against the free institutions of the country, and those liberties purchased by the toil and valor of our ancestors. If this spirit of insubordination be not promptly checked, the liberty which our country hitherto, has so justly held up for the admiration of the world, must merge in the gloom and darkness of anarchy. That Mr. Lovejoy was imprudent will not be denied, but that he possessed the right in accordance with the spirit and laws of the country, to establish a slavery or anti-slavery press, is equally certain. Of this right no tribunal in the United States could divest him, much less a self-constituted power.

It is said the remaining portion of the Wabash and Erie Canal, not before under contract, was given out a few weeks since, and that the canal from Brookville to Lawrenceburg will be navigable next fall.

Messrs. Forsyth & Co. of Louisville, Ky. have published an apology for the calumny, some time since circulated by them, regarding Andrew C. Woods, Esq. He was charged with passing a forged bill on the above named firm, and after having been publicly branded as a swindler from one end of the country to the other, it turns out, that he is entirely innocent, another person having committed the fraud. As in common with others we gave publicity to the foul imputation, the earliest opportunity is taken to give information of its falsehood.

The Walnut street Theatre under the management of Mr. Wemyss, appears to be making for itself a character, which will not be without advantage to all concerned in its prosperity. Every exertion we understand will be made to gratify the public taste, and to afford a perpetual source of amusement, by the presentation of new and interesting pieces. The performances have generally given satisfaction, and an adequate patronage is alone necessary to insure their continuance. It is expected that during the present season, many interesting novelties will be brought forward; for the splendid drama recently written, another of great beauty is to be substituted. The house has been, and will be conducted with an especial attention to the preservation of order and decorum.

During the week ending on the 11th of Nov. the total value of all the articles delivered from the Erie Canal, at West Troy and Albany, was $2,411,231, or an average of about $170,000 per day. Of the total amount delivered, 65 per cent. or $1,566,682, was deposited at Albany, and the remaining 35 per cent. or $844,573 at Troy. Of the whole amount, 78 per cent. or more than three quarters are the products of agriculture; and of these near 60 per cent. are vegetable, and 30 per cent. the products of animals. We give this statement on the authority of the Albany Argus.

The property in the foregoing statement was delivered at Albany and West Troy to the following proprietors:

	Albany.	W. Troy.
The Forest,	$177,216	$113,984
Agriculture,		
Products of animals,	273,821	220,961
Vegetable food,	988,136	303,988
All other agricul. products,	12,286	10,578
Manufactures,	20,034	52,601
Merchandize,	1,065	420
Other Articles,	28,109	86,157

REFORM CONVENTION.

The Convention for amending the Constitution, assembled on Tuesday morning last, in the great saloon of the Musical Fund Hall. A resolution was offered by Mr. Denny, calling on the President to invite clergymen to open the daily session with prayer. This of course gave rise to much discussion, and a consequent waste of the public funds. The observation of Mr. McDowell, of Bucks, was perfectly just and appropriate, he objected to the amount already payed for this purpose, and denied that any benefit resulted from these prayers, and intimated that members could pray elsewhere if they thought proper. A motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the subject, until the next Saturday, which did not prevail. Mr. Stevens, of Adams, denounced in no measured terms those who were averse to the resolution passing, and with great illiberality presumed to judge their motives. Mr. Curll, of Armstrong, deemed these should not be misunderstood, and an injurious impression created. He thought if these clergymen were paid, it should be out of the pockets of the delegates, and not from the public funds. Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia county, objected to the motion, on the ground that in his opinion the services should be voluntary. In reply to which Mr. Baldwin, of Philadelphia stated, that the discussion was disrespectful, and that he believed clergymen would officiate without compensation. Mr. Dunlop, with a pure democratic spirit, asserted that scruples of conscience were nothing when opposed by the will of the majority. A large portion of the Convention thought it proper to have prayers, the minority ought therefore to yield the question. Mr. Earl, of Philadelphia county, thought the Constitution had been violated before it was amended, too much money had already been paid for this purpose, he was against wringing money from the pockets of the people for any such services.

Mr. Darlington, of Chester, thought the question of adjournment should prevail, many members were absent, whose sentiments it would be proper to hear. Mr. Reigart, of Lancaster, thought the time employed in the discussion was uselessly wasted, the absent delegates knew when the Convention assembled, and they ought to be in their places. The matter should now be disposed of. Mr. Earle having alluded to a popular agitation on this subject, Mr. Reigart declared he knew of no such agitation. Mr. Chandler followed in a brief, but well arranged speech, in which from the manner of his commencement, we anticipated a denunciation of those who wish to worship according to the dictates of their conscience. He thought the clergy ought to be invited to offer up their prayers for the future welfare of the Commonwealth.—He further said they did not intend to claim remuneration for their services. The original motion was then passed, there being 57 ayes and 33 noes. After some discussion on points of little importance, the Convention adjourned. We venture to predict, that the labours of this Convention will end, with advantage to none but its members, when it shall dissolve the good people will be disposed rather, to bear the ills they suffer than fly to those they know not of.

The "Far West," a paper published on the western border of Missouri, remarks after some exultation on the prospects of the west, that there are great inducements for the enterprising farmer to emigrate. In order to insure the continuance of their prosperity, the States and territories west of the Ohio, must without delay, and in an efficient manner repress the spirit of outrage, now predominant among them. If the language held by certain papers published in Missouri, be a fair expression of popular feeling, the glory of the west, so much the subject of boast, must ere long be dimmed.

What security can there be among men, who not only commit murder, but with a fiendish spirit exult in the destruction? Can life or property be safe, when the very ministers of the law are foremost in leading on an infuriate populace to its violation? No man possessed of reason would voluntarily choose his residence among a people whose only law was their blind passion, or reckless prejudice.

Mr. Green, P. M. at Boston, whose indefatigable attention to the duties incident to the office he fills, is known to have made so useful a disposition of his time, as to find leisure for literary pursuits. He acquired a knowledge of several modern languages, and as an evidence of his success, has translated a series of tales from the German of Van der Velde, comprised in two volumes. With the following remark in the preface, we perfectly coincide.

"Most men, whatever the nature of their avocations have, or may have, occasional hours of leisure, and relaxation. To spend those hours profitably as well as pleasantly, should be a study; to spend them harmlessly is a duty."—

We commend the example to the imitation of those young men who complain, that they have no leisure for the cultivation of their minds, while valuable time is wasted in frivolity and vice.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from New York, remarks, that on Sunday morning last, he saw two men who had been frozen to death the night before. The alms-houses, are said to be overflowing, and yet hundreds of miserable creatures, are desirous of admission. The prevailing distress the writer represents as being very severe, the cause is assumed to be the great influx of emigrants from foreign countries, those from Great Britain alone, in the past year exceeding twelve thousand. A large number of these are poor.

We have received "The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, for the year 1838," which sustains the high reputation this beautiful annual had acquired. Some changes have been made in the work, by which the present volume is enlarged, and an attempt has been made to bring the illustrations as near as possible to the standard of the London annuals. One of the leading objects in getting up this production, was the encouragement of the arts. It is elegantly bound, printed with a fair type, on good paper.

The embellishments are, a Plate, drawn by J. G. Chapman, engraved by J. A. Adams, representing an Indian Girl, waiting for a Canoe; A Vignette Title page, drawn by J. G. Chapman, and engraved by E. Gallaudet; The Only Daughter, painted by G. Snow, Jr. Newton, and engraved by J. Andrew; The Token, painted by J. G. Chapman, and engraved by C. Jewett; Gosport Church, painted by G. L. Brown, and engraved by J. Sartain; Young American on the Prairie, painted by Henry Inman, engraved by G. B. Ellis; The Farmer in America, painted by J. G. Chapman, and engraved by J. Sartain; Mount Vernon, painted by Westcott, and engraved by J. Cheney.

Among the contributors are J. Pierpont, H. F. Gould, E. Sargent, Jr. Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Hale, Sarah R. Whitman, and others equally well known. The work is for sale by George & Byington, and well deserves ample encouragement.

The Clock Maker, or the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, "a right merry and conceited book, has been published by Carey, Lea. and Blanchard. It is replete with quaint descriptions, and happy strokes at the passing humor of the times. Those who feel the tedium of long winter evenings, should possess themselves of this entertaining production. Some parts of it were formerly published in one of the Northern papers, and excited so much interest as to induce the author to furnish the whole for publication.

FARMER'S CABINET.

We have received a few numbers of this periodical, devoted to the agricultural interest. It contains a fund of practical information, which cannot be other than valuable to all who are engaged in any department of rural economy. It is published at No. 45 North 6th street.

Several numbers of a Periodical work, under the name of the Ladies' Garland, have reached us; and from the attention we have been able to bestow on them appear worthy the title. The work is embellished with wood cuts, and contains many good articles in Prose and Poetry. It is to be had of Mr. Orin Rogers, No. 67 south

Congress will assemble at its regular, stated Session on Monday December 4th. As both houses were organized at the special session, it is probable the message of the President will be transmitted on the first day. If practicable, we shall publish the message as early as possible, should it be of inordinate length, an impartial, and perspicuous selection of its most important parts will be given.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet on Tuesday, the 5th of December. We shall embrace the earliest opportunity of laying the message of the Governor before our readers. It will be our endeavour to communicate the earliest and best information that can be attained of the proceedings of the general and state Legislatures.

It is well known to the community that the U. S. ship Peacock, left our shores near three years since, carrying Mr. Roberts as Ambassador to to the courts of Muscat and Siam. Mr. Roberts unfortunately died while in China, but not until he had negotiated some important commercial treaties with those eastern nations. The history of this extensive cruise, has been carefully, and with ability, written by Dr. W. S. Ruschenberger, the fleet surgeon, known as the author of the popular work, "Three Years in the Pacific."

The title of the work is "An Embassy to the Courts of Muscat and Siam," and includes many interesting sketches of Zanzibar, Arabia, Hindostan, Ceylon, Java, Coshin, China, the Sandwich Islands, &c. We understand the work contains a large amount of information, of great value to the commercial part of the community, independent of other important details. We shall soon insert a chapter giving a description of one of the Oriental Islands. The work will be published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard.

This city, during the present week, has been visited by a deputation of Indians, viz:—

Four of the grand Pawnee tribe of Indians, four of the Topaga Pawnees, four of the Republican Pawnees, four of the Pawnee Loups, four of the Ottawas, four of the Omahaws, &c. They are, with few exceptions, chiefs of their respective tribes, their residence is west of the Missouri, on the water of the La Platte, in the plains near the Rocky Mountains. We understand one design of their travelling through the country, if to effect a peace between them, and the Sioux of Missouri; another and perhaps the true one, is a desire on the part of the government to impress on their minds, an idea of the strength and power of the United States, and thereby dispose them to part with a large tract of land now occupied by the Omahaws.

A lady in a third story room, in Walnut street near Ninth, on Wednesday evening, came very near being killed, by a bullet entering the window, which passed within three inches of her head, and penetrated the opposite wall to a considerable depth. The report of fire-arms was heard in the vicinity, whence it is supposed the ball came from a pistol which had been carelessly discharged.

We have been informed that counterfeits of the small notes issued by the city, are in circulation. They are imitations of an old issue, long since called in.

A public meeting has been held at Savannah, composed it is said, of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, the object of which was to consider the conduct of certain citizens of Boston, towards the Mengonery guards of that city.

The very exceptionable resolutions adopted at a late Baltimore meeting were distinctly affirmed and approved. These meetings held in places remote from the spot where the offensive acts were committed, cannot be productive of good. We think the *Native Americans* are entitled to some little courtesy, and should not on their own soil, be condemned by wholesale.

List of members of the next legislature of the state of Pennsylvania. Those whose names are in italics, it is understood are opposed to the existing administration of the general government. As the Assembly will meet in a few days we give the annexed statement simply as matter of public information.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

City of Philadelphia.—*Abraham Miller. Frederick Fraley.*

County of Philadelphia.—*J. R. Burdon,* Alexander W. Foltz. Michael Snyder.

Montgomery.—Chester and Delaware.—*Francis James, James Paul,* Henry Myers.

Bucks.—William T. Rogers.

Berks.—John Miller.

Lancaster.—York.—*John Strohm, James M'Sherry, James* E. Caldwell.

Dauphin & Lebanon.—*John Harper.*

Union & Northumberland.—Isaac Slenker.

Mifflin, Huntingdon, Juniata & Perry.—David R. Porter.

Centre, Clearfield & Lycoming.—*Alexander Irwin.*

Columbia & Schuylkill.—Charles Frailey.

Lehigh & Northampton.—*Peter S. Michler.*

Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne & Pike.—Ebenezer Kinglsey.

Bradford & Susquehanna.—*Elihu Case.*

Adams, Cumberland & Franklin.—*David Fullerton, Charles B. Penrose, Jacob Cassel.*

Bedford & Somerset.—*Samuel M. Barclay.*

Westmoreland & Indiana.—Samuel L. Carpenter.

Washington.—Isaac Leet.

Allegheny. — *Cornelius Darragh, William Forward.*

Beaver & Mercer.—*John J. Pearson.*

Crawford & Erie.—*Joseph M. Sterrett.*

Armstrong, Jefferson, M'Kean, Warren, &c. —Meek Kelley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams.—*Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Kelfelwell.*

Armstrong.—Wm. F. Johnson.

Allegheny.—*Henry M. Watts. Francis Karst, John Walker, Wm. A. Penamon.*

Bradford.—*George Kinney.*

Beaver.—*John Harsha, Wm. Morton.*

Bedford.—Thomas B. M'Elwee, John Sipes.

Bucks.—Isaiah James, *Aaron Iwen, Joseph Bell.*

Berks. — Samuel Fegely, Jacob Walborn, Abraham Hill, James Geiger.

Butler.—Samuel A. Gilmore.

Crawford.—Dr. Luther M. Chamberlin, *J. Wilson Farrelly.*

Centre.—Dr. Samuel Strohecker.

Chester.—*M. Richardson. A. R. M'Ilvain, W. H. Dillingham, B. L. Pazmore.*

Columbia.—*John Bowman.*

Cumberland.—William R. Gorgas, James Woodburn.

Dauphin.—*Martin Kendig, Christian Ehrman.*

Delaware.—*John Edwards.*

Erie.—*Charles M. Reed, Jacob Sawdy.*

Franklin.—*Henry Funk, James Culbertson.*

Fayette.—James A. M'Clelland, Wm. F. Conlan.

Greene.—Enos Hoge.

Huntingdon.—*Jeremiah Cunningham, John Morrison.*

Indiana.—*Wm. M'Clarron.*

Jefferson, Warren, & M'Kean.—Carlton B. Curtis.

Juniata, Mifflin & Union.—James Hughes, A. S. Wilson, Henry Yearick.

Lancaster.—*George Ford, Cornelius Collins, Solomon Diller, Abraham Kauffman, Benjamin Herr, Jacob Reidig.*

Lycoming.—*John Kellinger.*

Lehigh.—Jacob Erdman, Michael Ritter.

Luzerne.—Henry Stark, William C. Reynolds.

Lycoming & Clearfield.—Dr. James Taylor, James Piatt.

Mercer.—William Porter, *F. Beatty.*

Montgomery.—Jacob S. Yost, Henry Lonsker, Samuel E. Leech.

Northampton & Monroe.—Abraham Shortz, Joseph Hart, William Seyfert.

Northumberland.—Lewis Dewart.

Pike & Wayne.—O. S. Dimmick.

Perry.—Gen. Wm. Clark.

Potter & Tioga.—Wm. Garretson.

Philadelphia city.—*Wm. J. Crohl, Wm. B. Ling, George Shawcross, J. Washington Tyson, Benj. M. Hinchman, Joseph M'Illvaine, Thomas Hayes.*

Philadelphia County.—Samuel Stevenson, Chas. Peay, John W. Ryan, John B. Smith, Samuel F. Read, Miles N. Carpenter, Thomas O. Goldsmith, Benjamin Cowpin.

Susquehanna.—Asa Dimmock.

Somerset & Cambria.—*Jonas Kein, Joseph Cumberson.*

Schuylkill.—Daniel Rouba.

Venango.—George B. Lapp.

Washington.—Wm. Hopkins, Robert Love, John Parke.

Westmoreland.—John Hill, Wm. Reynolds.

York.—John Thompson, Martin Shearer, Samuel Brooks.

Antimasons and Whigs in *Italic*, Van Buren

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

On Saturday evening, the 25th ult. a meeting of the Stockholders, Managers, and Builders of the Pennsylvania Hall, now being erected at the corner of Sixth and Haines street, was held at the Carpenter's shop of Messrs. Ellis & Longstreth, to celebrate the raising of their spacious edifice. Daniel Neall, the President of the Association, being absent from indisposition, Peter Wright, Esq. was appointed President pro. tem. The company, to the number of about two hundred, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, prepared for the occasion, in the arrangement of which, no *intoxicating liquors*, nor any species of the *product of slave labour*" were used. At the close of the repast, Samuel Webb, Treasurer of the Association, in a brief address, explained the objects for which the building has been erected, with its dimensions, probable cost, &c. &c. The meeting was then addressed by Wm. Burleigh, Thomas Earle, C. C. Burleigh, Dr. Isaac Parrish, L. C. Gunn, Daniel Neall, jr. Eli Dillin, Joshua Coffin, R. Smith, Dr. J. L. Pierce, Peter Wright, and John H. Cavender. Dr. Pierce, at the close of his remarks, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the meeting, the late atrocious murder of our friend, *Elijah P. Lovejoy*, is one of the greatest infringements of the Liberty, given by God, and guaranteed to us by our Constitution, which has ever been committed since the formation of our Government; and that we consider it the duty of every friend of freedom throughout the United States, to express his abhorrence of such a disregard of the rights of freemen, and his determination to uphold the principles of Virtue, Liberty, and Independence, by every moral means which may be in his power.

An Editorial article from the New York Evangelist of this day, in reference to the *Alton Outrage*, was read, and on motion, it was Resolved to appoint a committee of five to wait upon the Editors of the daily papers of this City, and request its republication.

For the erection of this building, it is the decided purpose of the Managers to use no description of materials, which have been produced by the unpaid labor of the slave.

From the N. Y. Evangelist of Nov. 25.

THE ALTON MURDER.

The Right of Free Discussion—Liberty of the Press—Obligation of Civil Government—American Citizenship—The Right of Conscience—The American Character—The Cause of the Slave—The Liberty of the North—The Rights of Man, and the Laws of God.

These are some of the interests in defence of which the martyred *Lovejoy* fell. Be it especially remembered, that he struggled not for himself alone—not for personal interest; but for the essential principles of civil and religious liberty. He began in defence of the violated right of free discussion. This brought the liberty of the press, its organ and bulwark, of his own press particularly, with all its objects and interests, into jeopardy. He cast himself on the civil authorities, on the *oath-administered* government of his country, for protection. It would not protect him; it beheld the right of free discussion and the liberty of the press trampled under foot. Did it repair his loss? Not at all. It left its arm in defence of these rights, buried as they were into the river. By what means. He came forth, then, a helpless American citizen, abandoned by his government, and made his appeal to his fellow-men—to Americans, philanthropists, and Christians. That appeal was heard; but again and again the purest, the most glorious engine of truth and freedom, was destroyed. He rose in the high purpose of a man, a patriot, and a Christian, and resolved on liberty or death. He was forewarned, it is said, of the consequences. He was imprudent, it is said, because he went steadily onward, notwithstanding a perjured government refused to shield him. Imprudent! that's the question! Imprudent for an American citizen to establish a press! He brought it upon himself, it is said. How? By fearlessly asserting his own rights; by asserting principles which involved the rights of all men. On this he resolved, and in this he was imprudent, because he might have known that he could not do this without exposing himself to be murdered. We repeat it, that's the question!—a question affecting every freeman that has a sentiment to utter in our whole land. Must the American freeman hold in their words, because they have no law to protect their lives against a band of midnight ruffians? Has this become a *question* in these United States? Who then shall sleep, until it be settled? Lovejoy saw it fully, felt it, and was prepared for the issue.—Undaunted, unflinching, he went on with his glorious work. His home, the castle of his safety, was assaulted; but he turned not back. The affectionate wife of his youth hovered over his path, and begged him not to expose her to be a widow, and his babes to be orphans. Devoted wife! Thou shalt sleep, until it be settled!

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

My Rose, from the latticed grove,
Brought me a sweet bouquet of posies,
And asked, as round my neck she clung,
If tulips I preferred to roses?
'I cannot tell, sweet wife,' I sighed,
'But kiss me ere I see the posies:'
She did. 'Oh, I prefer,' I cried,
'The two lips to a dozen roses.'

REVENGE OR FATHERLY KINDNESS.

A vixen wife, who felt the horsewhip smart,
Ran to her father—begged he'd take her part:
'What *is* your insult?' said he, 'come state the case.'
'I threw some coffee in my husband's face—
For which he beat me?'—'Beat you, did he? s'lute!
He beat *my daughter!* Pounds, I'll beat his *wife!*
If for such faults he gives my daughter pain,
Come but his wife—I'll whip her home again.'

"Is your master up?" asked an early visitor of the Marquis of Blandford's valet. "Yes, sir," repeated the fellow with great gravity. "The butler and I carried him up about three o'clock."

Two travellers being robbed in a wood and tied to trees, some distance from each other, one of them exclaimed, in despair. 'Oh, I'm undone!' 'Are you said the other; then I wish you would come and undo me.'

"Do you woo the muses, sir, the immortal nine?" said a female exquisite one day to a fellow puffing a cigar. 'I woo the *long nines*, ma'am,' was the brief reply.

SHREWD ANSWER.—A late municipal Judge in Boston, as famous for his ready wit, as for the lowness of his stature, was one day walking with five or six gentlemen of unusual height.—"Well, Judge, how do you feel, walking among so many tall fellows?" said one of his companions. "How do I feel?" replied the Judge; "why, I feel like a four pence ha' penny among six cents."

FORGETFUL MINISTER.—The Rev. M. Parker, of Princetown, had been for years in the habit of praying for the British Government; but at the eventful period of the American Revolution, he, together with most other clergymen of that time, was zealously opposed to the oppressive measures of England: however, by a strange absence of mind, he, one Sabbath, long after America had been declared independent, continued his usual prayer, "We beseech thee to bless the King, the Queen, and all the Royal Family,"—then pausing, with evident embarrassment and vexation, he added, "Pshaw! Pshaw! it was the Continental Congress, I meant."

INCOMPARABLE BULL.—No bull of Irish extraction, can exceed one of Cobbett's, in one of his "Rural Rides," "I *never saw* trees standing in rocks, a thing I *never saw before*, and would not have believed it *had I not seen it!*"

THE "TAIL."—Boerne, a celebrated German author, who died a few months ago in Paris, once being in a society where the merits of a gradual reform were sparkling, relaxed, when he was asked his opinion on the subject, the following story :—" Somebody lately presented me with a young dog, which I gave to my servant, ordering him to cut off its tail, and to nurse it well. At the end of a fortnight, my next door neighbour came and conjured me, for God's sake to turn out my dog, which was continually whining and howling. I went for the first time to see after my dog. 'Is the poor creature sick?' asked I of my servant, 'or do you not well treat it?' 'The thing is pretty well,' answered he, 'though I take great care of it,' and thinking the little thing too weak to bear the operation which you commanded me, of chopping off the whole tail at once, I have even had the precaution of only chopping off a little bit of its tail from time to time as he could bear it.'"

A MISER'S ANSWER.—A young man of extraordinary appetite dining at a miser's and observing his landlord, by their parsimony, to have a healthy good appetite; my mother was a remarkably quick eater, and my father would eat till he was hungry again." "Then I congratulate you," said the miser, on uniting the perseverance of your father to the celerity of your mother."—The young man, nothing daunted, said, "I like this round of beef, one may cut and come again upon it." "You may cut as soon as you will," said the old man," but hang me if you ever come again."

ARAB WIT—THE ARAB FORCE AT CONSTANTINE.—Of course much must pass among the Arabs about the intended blow-up the French are to give them at Constantine. An intercepted despatch, said this city is stood fixed in a river, and says the *Marabout* prophets predict the French can no more move it than so many ants can move an egg from a milkpot. There are said to be 8000 horse, 4000 infantry, and 35 pieces of cannon in the camp of the Bey near Constantine. The camp of the Bey has 9000 infantry and 5000 cavalry and 12 pieces of cannon—that of the Kabailes 13,000 infantry. There are 63 cannon on the ramparts of Constantine. There are 4000 Turkish troops in the walls. Jamaican.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Hon. Judge Longstreet says, " Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper ; and amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending it is. As Gazette, he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price.

Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. It will remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things equal, the first was always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain : they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events as well as copious and interesting miscellany, which youths will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else."

A lover of an interesting family, residing near Detroit, not long since, stopped the only newspaper which he had ever allowed himself or family, and solely on the ground that he could not afford the expense. This man chews up fourteen dollars and sixty cents worth of tobacco every year.

THE APPENINES.—These mountains are of irregular shapes, sometimes of very considerable height, and presenting great variety of highly picturesque scenery. They are cultivated wherever it is possible to cultivate them. The little vales which be between them, and their sides, up sometimes almost to their summits, are clothed with olive groves and vineyards, with the spring when beautifully interspersed.—Farm houses and stone fences are every where to be seen. But generally the summits of these mountains are wholly unsusceptible of cultivation, being masses of brown rocks, and destitute of almost every species of vegetation.

A certain countryman having lost an ax came to a cryer to give notice of it at the door of the church, which he did for three Sundays. But no news being heard of it, the countryman urged him to continue his proclamation, with a reward of a fat pig to the finder. The cryer being 'clever,' and tired of the fellow's importunities one day as the people were coming out of the church, thus addressed them.

"If there be any man here, who will come forward, and solemnly declare he was never in love, he shall have a fat pig."

A bumpkin, who was leaning on his staff, hearing the condition, bawled out.

'I can take my oath, I never was in love.'

Whereupon the cryer, leading him to the countryman, said, 'there I have found you an ass, the reward is mine.'

WONDERFUL INSTANCES OF GOOD FORTUNE.

PREMISLAUS III. King of Bohemia, was a husbandman, or tiller of the ground, but being first entered in the catalogue of the nobility, and afterwards married by Lubussa, Princess of Bohemia, he in remembrance of his employment when he was to be crowned and invested with the regalia, brought with him a pair of wooden shoes, which were wont to be worn by the peasants of that country, as well as in France; and some one taking the liberty to ask what he meant by that solecism, he answered, that they might by hung up in the Castle of Visegrade, to put his successors in mind that the first Bohemian Prince of that family was taken from the plough to that sublime dignity, and that he who was but a mean husbandman, being brought to wear a diadem, had nothing to boast of. These wooden shoes are still kept in Bohemia, as relics of great esteem, and the clergy of Visegrade still carry them in procession upon every consecrated day. The King was founder of the city of Prague, enclosed it with a wall, had a long and happy reign, and was blessed with a numerous issue, that long filled the throne of Bohemia.—*Conner, oper. Sobieski, cent.*

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith, and being raised to the highest honours of the kingdom, was as far from forgetting "what he was and from whence he came," that he took all occasions to remember them. Riding in his coach through Cheapside, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, he saw a poor woman, an inhabitant of Hounslow, which put him in mind that in his younger years he had run in debt to her in the sum of forty shillings. He caused her to be brought to him, and asked her if she was not his creditor; she said "yes, but was afraid to ask it, though she was in great necessity." His Lordship bid her go to his house and stay till he came, and then he did not only pay her debt with interest, "but gave her an annual pension of four pounds a year, and a livery once a year for her life." Mr. Frescobaldi, a merchant of Florence who had assisted him in his younger days, being fallen to poverty, he not only relieved with a liberal hand, but gave him money to pay his debts, and live handsomely in the world. Another time, being at dinner with other great men, at the monastery at Shoen, he saw after all a poor fellow that rung the bell, and did the drudgery of the convent for his bread : his Lordship called to him, and before all the noblemen at table shook him by the hand, saying,—"My Lords, this poor creature's father was a good friend of mine, and gave me many a meal's victuals when I wanted it." When he said to the poor man, "Come to my house, my friend, and I will make a handsome provision for thee for thy life," and did it accordingly.

Mr. Ignatius Jordan, born at Lime, in Dorsetshire, was sent when young to Exeter, and bound an apprentice to a merchant, and from an inconsiderable beginning arrived to a plentiful estate, by the blessing of marriage and justice of the peace twenty-four years together. When some litigious persons threatened they would plague him with law-suits till they had scarce left him with a groat; he answered smiling, "then I shall be but two-pence poorer than when I came to Exeter, for I brought but six-pence with me hither." He admired what rich men designed, that gave nothing to relieve the poor, but heaped up great sums for their children. "Don't you see," said he, "what becomes on't?" and would give instances of this kind. On the other side he would tell of small beginners, who afterwards by being industrious and charitable arrived to competent estates, and would give an example in himself. "I came," said he, "with but sixpence in my purse to this city; had I had a shilling in my purse, I had never been mayor of Exeter."—*Clark's Marrow of Eccl. Hist.*

BOYHOOD.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

O, blessed boy, how full of joy,
And buoyant life art thou!
Not yet dependent upon hope
Thy world is Eden now.
Thy thoughts are cast upon no past—
Thou hast not to complain,
Of being, as a barren waste,
Of languor and of pain.

Thine eyes are bright, thy smiles are light,
Thou dreams not of care;
Fierce passions light not in thy breast
The beacon of despair.
But thou must grow, must have, and know,
Thy heart must be engrossed
With hope's warm blessings undefined,
And memories of the lost.

I gaze on thee, and hear and see,
And feel what I have been:
And memories come from myriad things
Which may no more be seen.
With what is gained my heart is pained,
And what has been resigned;
For sorely pays the bleeding heart
For treasures at the mind.

The sibling side swells back with pride—
The bird, forewarned that flies
Before the wild and wintry blast,
Will come with summer skies:
But thou, my heart! canst have no part
In this sweet scene I see;
For never, like returning spring,
Can boyhood come o'er thee.

The Rigaudan Commonwealth, Swiss Cantons, and the States of the United Provinces, exclude all degrees of hereditary honours, and admit none into offices but such as are learned, wise, discreet, and well educated. Among the Chinese, they only are accounted noble that have raised themselves by their personal merit; for why should not he be as much honoured that leaves a noble posterity behind him of his own raising, as he that descended from noble ancestors? Caibeabeus, Sultan of Egypt, was by parentage a slave, but by his valour was preferior to no king, and therefore was made Emperor of the Mamelukes. Pizarro, a poor inconsiderable Spaniard, or his courage was made by Charles V. Marquis of Ansilio. Pertinax, Philippus Arabs, Maximinus, Probus, Aurelius, &c. from private soldiers became Emperors. Pope Sextus Quintus kept hogs. Pope Adrian IV. was a bastard. *E fenum cum sæpe sit magnum est.*'—" Many a worthy man comes out of a low original." Another author remarked was a foundling in a field, and yet became Prince of Lucca and Senes in Italy, whom for courage and conduct Machiavel compares to Scipio and Alexander. Who thinks the worse of Tully for being an upstart, or of Agathocles, King of Sicily, for being a potter's son? A diamond is of no less esteem for being found upon a dunghill. A man rising from low circumstances to great things is no matter of reproach, if he does not forget what he was; for it is more honour to raise, than to be raised by a family; and why should not a man of worth have the same liberty to tell them the truth? To conclude, let no true gentleman or nobleman take offence, I detract from none that are well deserving, truly virtuous, and noble; but say they ought to take heed that are not so indeed. For as for learning or virtue in a nobleman, it is like a jewel set in gold, and is as great an honour to his family, as his noble family is to him.'

HOW TO SECURE AN ELECTION.—In 1822, Sir Richard Steele, who had formerly represented the town of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, was desirous of trying to come in for Windover, in Buckinghamshire, but his finances not enabling him to bear the expence of opening a variety of public houses, he devised an expedient which had the desired effect. Instead of treating indiscriminately at every tap-room, as had been the custom, he caused a handsome entertainment to be provided at the principal inn, to which he invited all the married electors and their wives. —Having diverted them with his wit, and circulated the glass sufficiently to bring them all into good humor, he took occasion to address them, and concluded his amusing speech by telling the ladies that he was about to make a request, which, if it was agreeable to them, he hoped for their influence with their husbands in his favor. The women were all impatience to hear what he had to say, when Sir Richard, seeing around him all the ladies of the town, was famed for its excellent wives, and as good wives always make excellent mothers, the offspring from so valuable a stock cannot be too much multiplied; as encouragement therefore, I propose each of you fifty guineas that she has a child within ten months from this day, and a hundred for every one that has twins." The time of saying this, and the happy manner in which it was said, produced, as may be imagined, shouts of laughter among the men, and almost equal humour among the women. The result was, that female influence was exerted so successfully, that Sir Richard gained his election by a majority, against a powerful opposition.—*English Paper.*

ABERNETHY'S ADVICE TO A YANKEE.—" I never saw a Yankee that didn't bolt his food whole like a boa constrictor. How can you expect to digest food that you do not take the trouble to masticate? It's no wonder you lose your teeth, for you never use them : nor your digestion, for you overload it, nor your saliva, for you expend it on the carpets instead of your food. You Yankees load your stomachs as a Devonshire man does his cart, as full as it can hold and as fast as he can pitch it in with a dung fork and drive off : and then you complain that such a load of compost is too heavy for you. I'll tell you what, take half the time to eat, that you do to drawl, chew your food half as much as you do your filthy tobacco, and you'll be well in a month."

GERMAN GRATITUDE.—An English magazine records that "during the American revolutionary war eighty old German soldiers, who after, having served under different monarchs of Europe, had retired to America, and converted their swords into ploughshares, voluntarily formed themselves into a company, and distinguished themselves in various actions on the side of liberty. The captain was nearly one hundred years old, and had been in the army forty years, and present in seventeen battles. The drummer was ninety-four, and the youngest man in the corps on the verge of seventy. Instead of a cockade, each man wore a piece of black crape, as a mark of sorrow, for being obliged at so advanced a period of life to bear arms. But, said the returns, 'we should be deficient in gratitude, if we did not act in defence of a country, which has afforded us a generous asylum, and protected us from tyranny and oppression." Such a band of soldiers never before, perhaps, appeared on any field of battle.

CAPTURE OF ETHAN ALLEN.

"Over with you boys!" said old Ethan, as a boat crowded with his men, pushed off into the St. Lawrence, "Over with ye, and keep quiet, or ye'll have warm work on't."

" Ay, ay, Cursnell!" was responded from the boat as it passed heavily through the water. Ethan and the remainder of his band stood upon the bank, watching its slow and toilsome progress, it was no longer discernible through the dark-ness of night. The dull sound of oars was still heard, coming at intervals upon the fitful and gusty night-breeze.

" Well, boys," said Allen, as the sound died away in the distance, "we've got a devilish hard job before us, but we'll just let the red coats know we're the size for it."

" Sartin, Cursnell," returned a six foot Green Mountain Boy at his elbow. " You may depend on the Varmounters. They war'nt born in the woods to be scared at owls—but I tell you what, I dont like these ere Canady chaps. I'd give 'em all for half their number of true-blue Varmounters."

" The devil you would!" said a Canadian, turning fiercely on the last speaker. " If it war'nt for making a runpus, I'd learn ye better manners."

"Come on, and be darn'd to ye," said the unblanching Vermonter. " I could lick a dozen like ye."

The uplifted arm of the Canadian was struck down by the tremendous fist of Allen. "What, are ye for fighting?" he exclaimed; "ye'll have enough of that before morning; and you, Mike Hunter," turning to his townsman, "let me hear no more of your palavering, or"—and he clinched his determination with a terrible oath." I'll knock you into the river."

" Well, just as you say, Cursnell," said the Vermonter, somewhat mortified at the rebuke of his commander, " but hang me if I don't think I'm right, arter all."

" Silence!" thundered Allen.

The whole party knew the mood of their commander, and an almost breathless silence succeeded. In a few moments the sound of oars was again heard, and a dark object appeared moving on the river.

" Who goes there," demanded Ethan; "friend or enemy?"

" Jon Cady," was the laconic answer.

" Ay—'tis the boat," said Ethan; " make yourselves ready, my men, we must all go now."

The boat soon came to land, and Cady, a stout rough-featured fellow, stepped from it leisurely. "Have you got a drop of comfort for a body?" he inquired, dropping his tobacco quid into the river.

" Hollos there! Bring out the rum bottle," vociferated Allen.

He drank long and heartily, and handed it to Cady, who in his turn passed it to his companions.

"Are ye ready?" demanded Ethan.

" Ay, ay, sartin" was the quick response of the company, who were exhilarated by the draught they had just taken.

" Tumble in then, all hands," said Allen, seating himself in the boat, where he was speedily followed by his company. "Off, off with ye," he shouted. " Here's for Montreal or a turf jacket!"

"Amen!" was responded from a dozen voices, as the loaded boat ploughed deeply into the river. A long silence succeeded, broken only by an occasional growl from old Ethan. He sat in the head of the boat, upright and as firm as a pillar, the grim outline of his countenance just visible in the star-light. He had now leisure to reflect coolly on the hazard of his gigantic enterprise, and had the light been stronger, his companions might have witnessed the struggle in his feelings —the alternate sunshine and shadow which passed over his rugged features.

The boat ground heavily on the shore. Ethan and his party left in silence, and proceeded to join their companions. After a few brief inquiries, Allen ordered sentinels to be posted between his party and the town, with orders to intercept all who attempted to pass or repass them. By this time the sun was just rising. Impatience and anxiety became visible in the countenance of Ethan. He strode rapidly backwards and forwards, now cursing such of his party as happened to cross his way, and then starting wildly as the morning breeze brought to his ear the murmur of the distant town, where as yet no sign of alarm was visible.

A solitary individual was now seen stealing round the eminence, behind which the party were stationed. He proved to be one of their companions, who had just returned from the other side of the island.

The long strides of Allen were at once checked. "What news from Brown?" he demanded. "He hain't come yet," returned the messenger.

"Not yet!" repeated Allen, in a tone in which disappointment and rage were blended.

"No, Cursnell, and we've got into a darned pretty kettle of fish," returned the other ; "'tham plaguy Montrealers will drive us clean into the river."

" Go to the devil, you cursed scare-crow!" roared Ethan. " I could handle a regiment of 'em myself."

" Yes, you could, I'spose," said the messenger, "but I've heard it said that Brag was a good dog, but Holdfast was better."

It was well for the speaker that this remark was unheard by Allen, who had now other objects to engage his attention. The quick roll of the drum, and the carpets instead of your feet." Many a worthy man comes out of a low original." Another author remarked was a foundling in a field, and yet became Prince of Lucca and Senes in Italy, whom for courage and conduct Machiavel compares to Scipio and Alexander. Who thinks the worse of Tully for being an upstart, or of Agathocles, King of Sicily, for being a potter's son? A diamond is of no less esteem for being found upon a dunghill. A man rising from low circumstances to great things is no matter of reproach, if he does not forget what he was; for it is more honour to raise, than to be raised by a family; and why should not a man of worth have the same liberty to tell them the truth? To conclude, let no true gentleman or nobleman take offence, I detract from none that are well deserving, truly virtuous, and noble; but say they ought to take heed that are not so indeed. For as for learning or virtue in a nobleman, it is like a jewel set in gold, and is as great an honour to his family, as his noble family is to him.'

BALLET IRLANDAIS.—The peasantry of Ireland, says an anonymous old traveller, have ever been distinguishedly fond of dancing, but from the volatility of their natures, and the uncultivated state both of pupil and master, each of whom, in many parts of the interior, would consider it a difficulty to distinguish the difference between the right and left, being terms with which they are wholly unacquainted, and who, during the rudiments of the apple study, require some means to distinguish the particular leg that should make the required movements decreed at expedient to fasten round one ancle, a hay rope called a suggen, and upon the other, a tally-switch, denominated a gad, the dancing master audibly singing out, 'Rise upon suggen; sink upon gad;—Now Paddy put it to Thrady;—now my soul, face to the door;—arrah Sheila, why wont you be azy,—come Dermot you rest of a ——.' The dancing master seldom having any other, than what, on these occasions, is termed 'cheek music,' generally adds to the foul words growing out of the subject of the meeting.

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

AN EXPEDITIOUS MANNER OF PRODUCING TREES AND SHRUBS.

This consists in surrounding a branch or limb of a tree with earth, and keeping it sufficiently moist to receive the roots formed on this part of the branch, and girdling the branch by degrees during one season of its growth between this part and the body of the tree, immediately adjoining the part surrounded by the earth.

Suppose a cubical box of three inches square, composed of thin boards nailed together, and a horizontal branch passed through holes in the middle of two opposite sides, and the remainder of the box filled with vegetable mould, (say decayed leaves from the woods,) passed into it by an opening in the upper side. If the rain that falls upon the upper side of the box be insufficient to keep the earth within it sufficiently moist, more water may be added (by hand when required,) or a thin board with the edges higher than the middle, may be placed on the box to extend beyond the edges, so as to collect a sufficient quantity of rain water. A small part of the bark is cut through, and in the course of a few days another small portion, and thus continued during the season, until the branch is completely surrounded, and a small ring or circle of bark removed. At a suitable time for transplanting, the branch may be cut off by degrees, and planted towards as young trees usually are when transplanted; the sides of the box surrounding the earth and roots are removed previously to transplanting. Dry guards, with holes formed in them of the proper size, to receive the stem, are placed in the ground at the proper distance from each other, and fastened to them with hoops or hooks. Peach and other trees, where a *hard strong bark* is desirable, may be produced in this manner to advantage; also *thorns for live fences*, where the value of the plants is in proportion to the number of thorns upon it; another advantage arises from the short space of time required to produce an orchard, or shade trees. The branches that would otherwise require to be cut away to preserve the proper form of the parent tree, might be selected to a considerable extent for this purpose. *Sugar Maple* and many other trees, are now in great demand, with which the above method is certainly worth a trial.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

PRESERVING THE TOMATO.—The Editor of the Albany Evening Journal adds his testimony, from practical experience, to the following recipe for preserving this excellent vegetable :

Recipe for a basket of Tomatoes.—Take your tomatoes, and pour boiling water over them, skin them, and then boil them well ; after which add a tea-cup-full of salt, a table spoonful of black pepper, one table spoonful of Cayenne, an ounce of cloves, and an ounce of mace ; mix it well and put the tomatoes in jars, run mutton suet over them, and tie them up, either with strong blue paper or buckskin. Prepared in this way, they will keep a year.

THE TABLE.

Vermicelli Soup.

Cut a knuckle of veal, or a neck of mutton into small pieces, and put them, with the bones broken up, into a large stew-pan. Add the meat sliced from a hock or shank of ham, a quarter of a pound of butter, two large onions sliced, a bunch of sweet herbs, and a head of celery cut small. Cover the pan closely, and set it without any water over a slow fire for an hour or more, to extract the essence from the meat. Then skim it well, and pour in four quarts of boiling water, and let it boil gently till all the meat is reduced to rags. Strain it, set it again over the fire, and add a quarter of a pound of vermicelli, which has first been scalded in boiling water. Season it to your taste with salt and cayenne pepper, and let it boil five minutes. Lay a large slice of bread in the bottom of your tureen, and pour the soup upon it.

In the absence of veal mutton you may substitute a pair of large fowls cut into pieces ; always adding the ham or a few slices of bacon, without which it will be insipid. Old fowls that are fit for no other purpose will do very well for soup.

Celery Vinegar.

Pound two ounces of celery seed in a mortar, and steep it for a fortnight in a quart of vinegar. Then strain and bottle it.

ANOTHER TEST.

OF the efficacy of Dr. Parin's Soothing Syrup for Infant's Teething, from Mr. Wm. Johnson, 246 Hudson street, N. Y.

DEAR SIR :—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must continue every feeling parent to speak in its favor in regard to its invaluable merits. My infant while teething experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, when we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which, as soon as applied to the gums, produced a wonderful change, and relief by the application, and displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use I am glad to inform you the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred ; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make the acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on that circumstance.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

To the agents of Dr. Paris' Soothing Syrup.

The above medicine may be had at No. 10 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. ap 3, '37—tf

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."

SMALL NOTES, of 91—75 cts—50 cts.—25 cts—16 cts.—5 cts, or of other denominations, handsomely printed, with Xylographic ornaments, vignettes, &c. and of the thinnest paper, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 38 Carter's Alley. jy 1—tf

IMPORTANT.

THE TEETHING OF INFANTS.—The time of dentition is a most important period of the infant state, and subjects it to manifold complaints and dangers.—Above a tenth part of infants die at this particular juncture, by symptoms proceeding from the irritations of the gums, and the nervous parts of the system, which eventually induce fever, inflammation, gangrene, twitching of the tendons, convulsions, &c. which formidable symptoms can at all times be obviated from causing such infantile mortality, by mothers and nurses promptly allaying the local irritation of the parts. To effect this desirable object, Dr. PARIS'S celebrated STRUCTURAL ANTIDOTE TO TEETHING, is unrivalled when applied to the INFANT'S GUMS, (according to directions,) it universally produces immediate relief ; it is so pleasant and palliating that all BABES will instinctively allow the gums to be rubbed with it. This remedy has saved thousands of INFANTS from a recurrence of that fatal constituent, Convulsions. Sold at 100 Chatham st. New York. Sold at Dr. Evans' Office, No. 19 north Eighth st. Philada. ap 9, '37—tf

Dr. Mead's

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC OR STOMACH PILLS.

THIS only medicine ever yet offered to the public from which a radical and permanent cure can be obtained from all those distressing states of derangement of the digestive organs, constituting that fatal complaint termed dyspepsia.

The symptoms characterizing dyspepsia, or indigestion, are a long train of those disagreeable sensations commonly called nervous complaints such as loss of appetite, nausea or sickness at the stomach, sometimes vomiting up of water, which is sometimes tasteless, but more commonly sour, gnawing pains in the stomach, heart burn, as it is called, your stomach, costiveness, or the countenance, languor, low spirits or sports, palpitations of the heart, tertigo, or giddiness and disturbed sleep. All of these symptoms usually afflict patients with some being felt only in part, while others have even additional ones, equally disagreeable, such as pains in the head, a dizziness before the eyes, or wind in the stomach and bowels, sometimes a wearing of the whole body with great weakness, particularly of the limbs.

N. B. The public are requested to observe that the Directions accompanying the Box, will be signed by Geo. Leach.

Sold in Philadelphia by T. W. Dyott, and by E. & C. Yarnell, in New York by D. Hall, (wholesale agent,) by Richardson, and by most of the respectable Druggists throughout the United States. nov 11—6m

Rand's Writing Academy,

No. 106 South 9th st. near Walnut, where all his Publications may be had.

feb 25 '37—tf

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry trees.

50,000 New Canton Chinese Mulberry trees.

200,000 weeding Chinese Mulberries.

250,000 Morus Alba, or White Italian Mulberry trees.

50,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry trees.

10,000 Brusse trees.

The wood of the Morus Multicaulis is perfectly native to our trees and cuttings cannot be had in the U. States, all will be sold on very reasonable terms. Address the subscriber, Black Horse Post Office, Chester co. Pa.

JASON M. MAHAN.

may 27—tf

Philadelphia Suspender & Stock MANUFACTORY,

No. 26 South Fourth street, below Market St.

A. L. VANHORN & SON, respectfully inform the Members of Congress, Merchants, that they manufacture and keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of SUSPENDERS and STOCKS, made in the most improved and fashionable styles.

SUSPENDERS Plain and Fancy, fabricated of Silk, Cotton, Worsted and Gum Elastic, of various qualities.

STOCKS made in the most fashionable styles on the finest Bombazet Frame, of Silk, Satin, Mohair, Bombazine, Velvet, &c. and warranted in point of workmanship, durability and shape, inferior to none made.

ALSO, SILK AND BRISTLE STOCKS. A light and handsome article, adapted to summer wear, a large assortment of them on hand, comprising a great variety of patterns that are for superior to any thing for merit used for that purpose.

Also—Manufactures and have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of Rustic Belts, Gilt and Plated Suspender Straps, Gum Elastic head straps and garters.

LUSTRING BOSOMS AND COLLARS, and ready made SHIRTS, in great variety.

A large assortment of POCKET BOOKS, LADIES' FASHIONABLE CORSETS, & INDIA RUBBER GOODS, constantly on hand

All the above articles will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ Country merchants in general, are respectfully invited to call, before they purchase elsewhere.

N. B.—Stock Frames and Buckles for sale by the gross or dozen. may 6'37—tf

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS of Looking Glasses, No. 97 North Fifth street, back of the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, Invoiced exclusively to this business—country merchants are supplied at manufacturers prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the articles may be manufactured expressly for the occasion. Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

☞ Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, and send on his bill by a merchant who will make a purchase of us of not less than $30, shall be duly paid in a glass or glasses, at manufacturers' prices and sent to him by said merchant, at our risk of breakage. ap 8—3m*

MORISON'S VERMIFUGE,

Or Compound

EXTRACT OF PINK ROOT.

THIS is one of the safest and best articles ever offered to the public, for the removal of WORMS from children. In nine cases out of ten, WORMS are found to be the sole cause of disease in children—and in no case, will the above VERMIFUGE fail in removing them, and restoring the child to perfect health.

For sale by I. Thompson, corner of 3d and Market sts. and by Fred. Klett, corner of 3d and Callowhill sts.

For sale also, as above,

Morison's

INFANT CARMINATIVE,

For the cure of BOWEL COMPLAINTS, (as Griping Cholic, Diarrhœa, &c.) to which young children are so liable. This is a very safe and effectual remedy.

jy 1—6m*

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS,

IN SETS.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post No. 38 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia—

1 set 36 elegant engravings of Annuals, on steel, $21 00
1 Elegant quarto engravings of Concholgy, Conchyliea, &c. embracing nearly all the different species, 33 plates in a set, 1 00
Set of engravings of Fishes, comprising nearly the whole circle of Animated Nature of that description, 33 plates in the set, 1 00
Set of these plates contain a number of Figures beautifully engraved. They would be useful in Seminaries of learning, shewing the varieties of the class, as well as adorn the walls of the parlor and library.
Sets of fine Wood Engravings of architecture and picturesque scenery, 100 in the set, 1 00
Set of Classical Drawing Book, containing 48 quarto engravings, 1 00
Four Portraits, of distinguished persons, 16 in a set, 1 00
Containing the following— Lafayette, Boivar, Washington, John Hancock, Jefferson, Dr. Franklin, Gen. Thomas, Calhoun, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Webster, M. Van Buren, John Jay, W. Penn, Dr. Chapman, Napoleon, Rittenhouse, Dr. R. Rush, Caspar Wistar, Ali Bey, ap 2—tf Rev. J. N. Maffit, Byron.

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD---NO. 32 NORTH STREET, Below Market street, *Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth streets.* jan 8 '36—tf

Jacob Sennefl,

Brass, Steel and Cane Reed Manufactory
165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THIS improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States, he warrants to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

An assortment of Reeds and Mouthes, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large assortment of Spool Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Wood Reed Hitches Yarn, sold wholesale and retail. ap 11 '36—tf

Sets of Caskets at reduced prices!

AS a surplus number of copies of the Casket for nine years past remain for sale, they are now offered for sale IN SETS, at a reduced price.

Nine vols. for 1829, '30, '31, '32 '33, '34, '35, '36, in handsome calf binding, $6 00
Yearly bound in embossed muslin, at $1 50 10 50
Morocco, at $2 00 14 00
Cheltenham and American Law (a valuable work) 2 50
Medical Flora, 2 vols. bound, 1 75
Book of Nature, in numbers 9 vols. 940 elegant engravings, containing many thousand figures of animals, 7 00
do. in embossed muslin, 8 00
do. in headborne sheep extra, 9 00

S. C. ATKINSON,
Office S. E. Post, 38 Carter's Alley, Philada.
jan 14—tf

PREMIUM TEETH.

A GOLD MEDAL

Was awarded to the subscriber at the late Fair of the American Institute, New York, October, 1837, for the SKIN PARCHMENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH. The following certificate from the Judges appointed by the above Institute :—

We, the undersigned Judges, appointed by the American Institute, having examined Mr. Stockton's newly improved Teeth, give it as our opinion that they are for superior to any in competition. They are more natural in appearance, more durable, and more comfortable in the highest degree to give satisfaction to the professions. They combine not only strength, and the most perfect imitation of nature, but are very material, extreme natural appearance. We consider Mr. Stockton as being worthy the thanks of the profession.

E. PATAKY, F. R. M. S. L. JOHN C. CRAIG, M. D.

I perfectly agree with what has been said of Mr. Stockton's Incorruptible Teeth, by the gentlemen above named.

JOHN F. FRAZER.

Mr. S. W. STOCKTON :—I have no hesitation in saying that the last Teeth I purchased from you, approach the nearest to nature of any I have ever seen, combining beauty of appearance with durability of material, and confidently recommend them to the profession, as being a very superior article.

WM. ARNOLD.
Member of the College of Surgeons, London.

Mr. S. W. STOCKTON :—Sir—It gives me pleasure to inform you that the Teeth you have manufactured according to the profession an article combining the various substrata hitherto universally looked on by dentists. We have examined them, and find in them a combination of solidity, beautiful natural appearance, &c. admirably calculated to supersede the use of natural teeth and will doubtless ensure them graceful duty for the mouth.

JNO. B. STOUT, M. D.

We, the undersigned, cheerfully concur in the above. *Surgeon U. S. Army.* *John Longly, Lecturer Rokkingston—Surgeon Female.*

SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Dentist,
No. 106 Chatham st. New York.

☞ Letters (post paid)—and all orders for Teeth, enclosing the cash—will meet prompt attention. ap 16—1y

Wanted,

A THOROUGH Carriage Smith, of steady, sober habits, and regularly active business, to whom steady employment and high wages will be given, by the subscriber, at our Carriage Manufactory, in the town of New Brighton, Beaver co. Pa. None need apply except he comes well recommended for orderly conduct.

WILLIAM & HARVEY BLANCHARD.
may 26—tf New Brighton.

SEEDS.

ORDERS for Garden Seed, the growth of 1837, will be received at the corner of 12th and Market sts. Philadelphia, where a large assortment of the above seeds, from many kinds having already been cleaned are now in store, and others under care are coming in daily, as they are matured, which will be disposed of at the lowest prices, in general use as well as others of recent introduction.

MULBERRY SEED.—A quantity of the true Italian White Mulberry Seed, carefully collected the present season from select trees.

GRASS SEED.—On hand, in usual Corner, Timothy Orchard, Herd, and other grass seeds of the best selections with an assortment of Bird Seeds.

GEORGE M. COATES,
No. 49 Market st. below 6th st.
ap 8—tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Nurseries, at Mooresville, Burlington co. N. J. a large quantity of fruit trees of different kinds, now fit for transplanting. A catalogue containing the kinds and varieties may be had at the office of this paper.

N. B.—When trees are wanted for exportation they will be carefully packed in moss or boxes will measure by the square, and delivered on board any vessel in the port of Philadelphia, free of charge. All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be punctually attended to. JOHN PERKINS.

oct 21—1m*

French and English Boarding School for Young Ladies.

MADAME DE LA MOTTE, Principal of the Female Seminary will be removed on the first Monday in October next.

The course of instruction in this establishment will constitute a complete and thorough education. The English Department is entrusted to a lady from New England, of great experience in the business, and a guarantee for the important duties that devolve upon her life is assisted by competent teachers.

The French and Spanish languages is under the care of the subscriber himself, a native of France, who has been for twelve years connected with the best schools in Philadelphia, and by many years residence in this country, and by extensive acquaintance with the literature of the language, is enabled to give to his establishing that Seminary. The French language is constantly spoken by the pupils and teachers in the house, to the total exclusion of the English, to prevent that there is no other way of acquiring fluency and readiness in the use of this beautiful language.

The French system of Music, and the immediate supervision of the subscriber's lady, who watches with a motherly care over the health and comfort of the youth entrusted to her, and who for her thorough education and refinement has enjoyed in writing the affectionate respect of both